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## Business Notices.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER SHOES .- Elegant and fashionable Boots and Shors, made in the very best style, can be precured at CANTRILLA, No. 518 Broadway, very chap; and we advise those who wish to purchase something exceedingly occiderable to wear and very most to lock at, to visit his establishment. A very large assertment of Lodder Garrara, and Lalment. A very large assertment of Lodder Garrara, such and produce the control of the control

A VERY RICH PERFUME PERFUME
For the HANDERSCHIEF,
BOUGUET D'OCARITA.
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Prepared by Pusson & Sou, No. 4ff Broadway, and for sale by all Druggiets and Fancy Stores. 50 cents a bottle.

SINGER'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE for all magnifications purposes.—To secretain the immense superiority of SINCRE'S MACHINES, it is only necessary to inquire of any manu-factures or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of Singer A Co.'s Gezeite, which will be supplied grafts. It gives full information on the subject.

I. M. Sixonn & Co.,
No. 452 Broadway, New-York.

\$30 TWO-THREAD, TIGHT ELASTIC STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
With table and pedal complete.
VERNON & Co., No. 329; Broadway.

WONDERFUL IMPOVEMENT-HEMMING GAUGES for Sunyag Machines—Singra's Attachment.—Any of Singra's collebrated Sowing Machines can now be obtained with her mers of various widths attached.

I. M. Singra & Co.,
No. 450 Broadway.

DID YOU EVER SMELL A GHOST?
Try a blose Loe-Chest, after three weeks' use, and your nostrills
will be

of estables, vapous of eather vitality.

Wissint's Ventuatise Repriserator
is too cold to hold tike,
and drives them out of its chimney.
See it at

Menufacturers, No. 308 Broadway.

DR. S. B. SMITH'S CRYSTAL BATTERY MAG-SETE Macuiser, with an arrangement for Extracting Teeth under Electro Magnetic action. Price #15. Without the arrangement for teeth, #12. This important invention runs ninety eithours at rapeaus of half a cent. No blue vitriol is used, hence the singuistic actions are always clean. S. B. Sattri, No. 322 Canal-st., near Church.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- The physical disturbances to which females are exclusively subject, and the many disords proceeding from their neglect or maltreatment, are at once reflered by Holloway's Pills. Soid at No. 20 Maiden lane, N. Y.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

Is the Best and Chengest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleansing, Carling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair,
sty it. For sale by all Draggists and Perfumers

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPEES Largest stock in the world.—This orbitated establishment is a No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous HAIR DVR, the best extant. Barcaira Lorg. Whos and Toursen have improvements over all others this is the only place where these things are properly understood and made.

## New Mork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1858.

The American Art of Horse-Taming. We shall issue on Saturday, Aug. 7, an Extra

Triguat of eight pages, containing the complete account of this worderful art, with some other valuable articles on the same endject, which have not yet appeared in this country. Every body who owns or uses a horse will desire to read this Extr and as few copies will be printed beyond those ordered, news dealers and others are requested to forward their orders at once, naming distinctly the number of copies required.

Price: Single copies, 4 cents; 100 copies, \$2.50.

Address HORACE GREELEY & Co., ADVERTISEMENTS for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this

week ought to be handed in to day or early to morrow. Price \$ We have no news from the elections which took

place yesterday.

The Yrisearri treaty with Nicaragua, which has been so long upon the carpet, has at length arrived at Washington, ratified by the Nicaraguan authorities, but not without two important modifications. By the treaty as modified, though the American Government still possesses the right to protect the

neutrality of the Transit, yet it is not to land troops upon the Isthmus, except at the request of the Nicersquan Government. The other alteration relates to the right conferred by the treaty on the American Government to transport troops over the Isthmus, which by the amended treaty it is not to exercise except after notice previously given on each occasion to the Nicaraguan Government of such intended transport.

This modified treaty has been brought to Washirgton by General Jerez, who has been commissioned to succeed Yriesarri as Resident Minister of the Nicaraguan Government. General Jerez is as'd to be an enlightened and intelligent man. He was actively concerned, indeed, in the first invitation extended to Walker to come to Nicaragus to aid in everturning the administration of Chamorro, but, from the moment that Walker threw off the char-

acter of an auxiliary and undertook to set himself

up as a conquerer and master, Jerez became one of his most determined opponents.

It is reported from Washington that the smendments made to the treaty are ill received there, and that Secretary Cass will insist upon the original provisions. That we think can hardly be the case. The latter of the two modifications see us entirely reasonable, while the former appears to be essential ne a recognition of the sovereignty of Nicaragua. It is highly important that whatever concessions we obtain shou'd be with the full and free consent of the people of Nicaragua, whose natural susceptibilities are, after all that has happened, entitled to some indulgence on our part. The great thing is to bave the neutrality of the route placed under our protection. The mere fact that we may be called upon to protect it will go very far to prevent the necessity of any actual protection. At all events, the treaty, as modified by the Nicaraguan Government, will answer sufficiently well to begin with. The Transit route is quite as important to them as to us; indeed, we may say much more important, since we have other avenues of communication between our Atlantic and Pacific territories, while this Transit route is the sole avenue for Nicaraguan trade and travel. It can hardly be doubted, then, that the Nicaraguan Government will always be ready to preserve the peacefulness and safety of the route, and quite prompt to call upon us whenever her own means shall fail to preserve it. At present, the great thing is to reopen the route, so unfortunately broken up by Welker and his fillibusters, and that can hardly be expected so long as it continues a subject of controversy between the two Governments. We do not consider the charges in the treaty matters of any practical importance; but, even if they were, we ought to be ready to sacrifice something by way of concession to those prejudices and apprebensions, which the Walker forny and the support given to it in the United States have so naturally excited against us.

The doctrin emaintained by Mr. Douglas in the electioneering speeches he is now delivering through Illinois goes the length of denying the very fundamental basis upon which the American Revolution was placed by the men who made it. The Declaration of Independence was emphatically grounded on the rights of man. In an address is sued by the Continental Congress near the close of the war, and signed by Hamilton, Madison and Ellsworth, the people were called upon to remember "that it had ever been the pride and beast of

weers the rights of human nature." "By the blessing of the author of these rights on the " means exerted for their defense," so this address proceeds, "they prevailed against all opposition, and now form the basis of thirteen independent " States." This does not sound very much like the dectrine of Mr. Douglas, that our fathers, in framing their constitutions, had regard only to number one, and were utterly negligent of the rights of anybody else, nsy, that they invested themselves with the power of reducing other people to Slavery. The doctrines laid down by Mr. Douglas as the basis of his political system amount to neither more nor less than an unmitigated and unlimited despotism. There seems to be only one right that he recognizes, and that is the right of the powerful to trample the weak under foct. He carries into politics the famous dectrine that whatever is is right. Liberty with him does not rest upon any natural basis. It is entirely artificial, a creature of the law, and the people of Illinois at this moment have no other guaranty for their liberties of any greater strength or validity than a mere act of the Legislature. Suppose that Mr. Douglas is right in his assumption that our Government was made for white men, that will not help his case. He must either admit or dery the existence of those rights of man of which Jefferson speaks, and which the Congressional Committee quoted a ove put forth as the basis of our institutions. If he admits the existence of such rights, then by no possible argument can he justify the reducing to Slavery of men of any race or any color. He wil be obliged to admit that Slavery is an injustice and a wrong which, wherever it exists, ought to be rectified, and that to undertake to establish it anew would be utterly without justification or excuse. On the other hand, if, for the sake of spreading a charitable cleak over the iniquity of Slavery, he goes the length of pronouncing the rights of man to be a dream and a chimera, in doing that he strikes a deadly blow, not merely at the freedom of black mer, but at the rights and liberties of white men. There is no part of our State constitutions to which a greater value and importance was affixed by our forefathers than the bills of rights by which they are preceded. When the Federal Constitution was first offered to the people of the States for their approval and ratification, there was no objection to it so generally urged, and none which made so deep an impression upon the public mind, as the fact that it did not embody any bill of rights; and it was with the view of satisfying the susceptibility of the public on this point that the First Cengress busied itself with a selection from the numerous smendments proposed by the ratifying conventions—the amendments thus selected, and subsequently adopted, being intended to supply that deficiency. New, the value of these bills of rights consists altogether in the restrictions which they put upon the legislative authority, and in the fact that they debar the Government from that power which Mr. Douglas claims for it of depriving individuals, or classes of individuals, of the natural right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The great peculiarity of our Governments consists in the limitations which they involve and imply. They all acknowledge a law higher not only than the enac ments of any legislature, but higher than the provisions of any written constitution; and, whatever Mr. Douglas may say to the contrary, they no more admit the right to en-

If the Court of Claims at Washington is not a total failure, at all events it comes sadly short of what might be expected from such a tribucal. It is, in fact, but a mere substitute for the old method of investigating claims by means of a Congressional Committee. An opinion of this Court in favor of a claim amounts to no more than a report in its favor. But that report, before it avails anything to the claimant, must be ac'ed upon by Congress; so that, after all the trouble, delay and expense of carrying his case through the Court, the claimant still re mains no more than a mere applicant, for a Conressional appropriation.

slave than they do the right to rob and murder.

There is no good reason in the world why claims against the Government-all those of them, at least, where the claim is put forward as a matter of law and justice-should not be adjudicated in courts of law. like claims between private parties. Nor is there any sense in compelling every creditor of the Government to go to Washington to urge his claims. The doctrine that no suit can be maintained against the Government, which prevails as well in the State as in the Federal Courts, i four ded upon no basis of justice or reason, but is only a perpetuation of a senseless and autiquated principle of the Common Law, which shielded the King against being sued in his own courts. This principle does not prevail in the monarchical goveroments of Europe, in which the King is liable to be sued by the humblest of his subjects; and in England it is substantially disregarded. It is only under our democratic governments that suitors having 'egal claims against the Government are turned over to the cold comfort of a lobby solicitation. without any legal means of enforcing their claims.

Why shou'd not the Federal Courts be invested with the power to entertain suits against the United States, and to issue executions upon them, which should be a lien upon the Treasury ! Why should every person having a claim upon the Government be obliged to go to Washington to prosecute it there, when the Government have tribunals in each State-many of them with little or nothing to do-upon which the business might be devolved !

There is, to be sure, a class of cases where the laim is not founded upon strict law, but where application is made to the equity and good conscience of the Government. It still remains an unsettled question whether this class of osses comes within the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims; though such a Court as the present one is-a mere board of reference and report-ought, one would think, if centimued at all, to be restricted exclusively to cases of this character. In the other class of cases where the claim rests on a basis sufficient to justifu s judgment against an individual, the claimant ought to be allowed to proceed as though the Government were an individual, and having obtained his verdict and judgment, to be thereupon entitled to his execution.

The Frening Post will oblige us by stating what s its warrant for saying that John B. Haskin is trying to make the Republicans of his District believe he is a Republican"-that to the Republicans he says, "You must not ask me openly to avow myself a Republican," &c., &c. We have supposed ourselves tolerably well acquainted with the Republicans of the IXth District, and we are confident that Mr. Haskin has said nothing like what The Post puts in his mouth to eny of them. He stands upon his course in Congress, and upon the avowals of sentiment and

elected, he will return to Congress not as the ser vant of any party, but as an indexible foe to corruption in high places, and to every attempt to force Slavery upon an unwilling community. In short, we believe his course in Corgress, should be be re-elected by the votes of Republicans, will be no less satisfactory to them than those he gave when elected in spite of their utmost hostility. This is all we expect, or have given others reason to expect, and with this we believe a large majority of the Republieses of the District are satisfied. We do not know that The Post's location near the Custom-House has affected its course with regard to Mr. Haskin, but we do know that, if it were owned and managed by the Federal officeholders of this City, it could my nothing more to their mind than its anti-Haskin article of yesterday.

The growth and diffusion of Steep husbandry in the United States are just objects of National solicitude. Though preëminently an Agricultural people, we do not and probably never did grow the Wool with which we are clothed. Though producers of Meat in excess of our own consumption, we are not adequately supplied with Mutton, which is among the best of meats. Our farmers live mainly on Perk, which is the grossest, least cleanly, least healthy of meats, and which must mainly be cured and preserved by salting, whereas Mutton is usually cheaper, more palatable, less conducive to directe, and may be had fresh through two-thirds of the year. Sheep husbandry, but for the rayages of vagrant dogs, that ought to be very dead. might be profitably prosecuted in nearly every State of the Urion. The slopes of the Alleghanies, and of every other mountain chain from Maine to Alabama, may be profitably devoted to this pursuit when ucfit for any other. Pennsylvania alone, especially near her northern boundary, has millions of acres yet wild and unproductive which might profitably be devoted to the production of choice Mutton for the New-York and Phi'adelphia markets. Virgiria has at least an equal area of land admirably adapted to Sheep husbandry, and to none other. Texas has already some large flecks, which are rapidly increasing; and in due time the whole region stretching several hundreds of miles eastward from the Rocky Mountains through New Mexico, Western Kansas and Nebrasks, from lat. 49 down to the line of Texas and still lower, will be found admirably suited to Sheep-growing. This is a pursuit requiring rather skill and watchfulness than the severest toil, which yields quick and generous returns, and which does not exhaust but tends to improve the soil. The relative cheapness with which Wool may be trans ported, the case and safety with which it may be kept on hand, are great recommendations. Of One Thousand bushels of Indian Corn grown in Iowa and shipped Eastward for a market, at least six hundred will have been consumed in freights and charges by the time the grain reaches this City. and another hundred by the time the remainder is laid down in English Manchester or Birmingham, leaving but three hundred to be returned to Iowa in Wares or Fabrics; while One Thousand pounds of Wool may be transported from Iowa to the British manufacturing districts for a twentieth part of its value. In other words: a Western farmer who grows Grain for market must sell it for less than half its average price throughout the civilized world; whereas, if he grows Wool, he can be sure of a cash market at his own door only five to ten per cent. lower than its price in the very highest markets. And, should the price be low one year and the producer desire to hold over, Wool may be securely stored for less than one per cent, per annum of its value, and will lose nothing by keeping;

husbandry must be constantly increasing. -But how is this branch of industry to be affected by foreign competition? We know that Sheep of South America, especially on the banks of La Plats and its affluents, never fed and receiving little care, and that their wool, mainly coarse and poor in quality, is sold at prices with which no American wool-grower will think of competing. Something like this occurs in north-western Africs, though in a more limited and less favorable region. while Australia presents an immense area well adapted to Sheep-growing and requiring little or no preparation of Winter fodder. Doubtless, the exportation of Wool from Australia has been checked and limited by the opening of the gold mines in that young empire; but to fancy that the discovery of gold in a small district of that continent is to break up or arrest Wool-growing there, is like supposing that the discovery of gold in California or New-Caledoria must stop Cotton-growing on the Alabama and Lower Mississippi. Very possibly, the influx of population into Australia caused by the gold discoveries will increase her uitimate production of

whereas grain is not only more bulky and more ex-

posed to depredations from vermin, but deteriorates

in quality simply from being kept on hand. As our

settlements shall extend further and further West-

ward, therefore, away from the seaboard and from

chesp transportation, the inducements to Sheep

Seventeen months ago, Coagress enacted that all Weol costing less than twenty cents per pound, imported after the 1st of July, 1857, should be admitted free of duty, while Wool costing more than that price should pay a duty of 24 per cent. (All Wool imported had, for the eleven years preceding, been subject to a duty of 30 per cent.) The effect of this reduction on the prices, consequently on the production, of American Wool, was a subject of just National corcern. Would the importation of Wool be largely increased by this change? Would the price correquently fall? Would our Woolgrowers hence be obliged to slaughter or materially reduce their flocks? These questions were for months sharply and earnestly debated. We believe a large majority of our Wool growers apprehended a glut of imported Wool, a consequent fall in the price of home-grown Wool, and a resulting prostration of Sheep husbandry, in consequence of this change. And we are assured that the number of Sheep in the country has actually been reduced within the last year.

We did not, as is well known, share in the anprehensions of the Wool growers, for these reasons in brief ): 1. The free admission of Wool succonively into England, Germany and France, had not reduced but rather increased the price of homegrown Wool; 2. We believed that the paralysis or prestration of the Woolen Manufacture was the chief peril of Wool-growing in this country-that. provided the Woolen business were active and profstable, there would rarely be any difficulty in selling American Wool at a fair price: and 3. That the importation of the cheap, coarse, short staple mainly grown in South America, and its consump tion in our factories, so far from satisfying, would be more likely to increase the demand for the better qualities of American Wool, the imported being mainly serviceable for filling, and thus requiring

of the better qualities. In other words—it seemed to us that, wherever a woolen mill previously idle should be set to work by the facility of obtaining South American Wool on the same terms with our British and French rivals in the manufacture, there would, in the natural course of things, be an increased demand for American Wool. Heace, while we should have preferred to leave the duty on Wool as it was and increase the duty or Woolers, we believed that the change actually made would not persoanently injure American Wool growers.

We now present the following table of the Prices of Wool in this City on the 1st of August, as nearly as may be, of the last seven years inclusive. They are collated from The New-York Prices Current of hase reare respectively viz:

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California Common, Unwashed	9 @ 15
Partition Washed	23 473
Valuarates Unwashed	10 211
South An erb., Common, Washed	10 0 3
South Amer . Entre Rice, Washed	15 2018
South American, Unwashed	9 214
South Americ., Cordova, Washed	18 7920
East India, Washed	12 (0.20)
African, Unwashed 9 2018	9 7718
African, Washed	16 1028
Smyrna, Juwashed	11 0 16
Smyrna, Washed	20 1025
Mexican, Unwashed	11 214
Mexican, Chwasacd	
(s.) Market firm, but manufacturers buying sparingly.	By the

(h) Purchase by manufacturers reported large, and specula-				
	a contract of the last of the section			
IMPORTS FOR YEAR ENDING	IMPORTS FOR THAR ENDING			
IMPORTS FOR YEAR ENDING Pounds.	Bales.			
June 30, 1851\$2,548,491	Dec. 31, 185149,858			
June do, 1001	Dec. of tool			
June 30, 1882	Dec. 31, 1852			
Torre 30 1853 21.595.079	Dec. 31, 1852			
*	Dec. 31, 185415,519			
Jane 20, 1004	Dec. 34 1031			
June 30, 1855 18,534,415	Dec. 31, 1850 7,287			
Town 100 1068 14 797 800	Dec. 31, 1856 7,625			
Title of the greens and the green	Dec. of the property of the same			
June 30, 1807	Dec. 31, 1855. 7,287 Dec. 31, 1856. 7,625 Dec. 31, 1857. 19,437			

Jan. 1 to June 31, 1858.... 3,12 -We have gathered into this exhibit such facts as we thought calculated to elucidate the present condition and prospects of the Wool market. They show that

I. American Wool has been remarkably steady in price throughout the last eight years-we think more so than any other Agricultural staple. While Wheat, Flour, Indian Corp. Butter, Cheese, and most other farm products, have fluctuated violently from time to time, the variations in the price of Wool bave hardly exceeded twenty-five per cent.

11. Though a great Commercial Revulsion has just swept over the whole civilized world, prostrating thousands of our merchants and manufacturers, and reducing the prices of many Agricultural staples more than fifty per cent , American Wool is year ago, and whereas it was then falling it is now rising, or bidding fair to increase in value. At the worst, the chances are in favor of prices being higher before they shall be lower.

III. The importation of Foreign Wool, instead of increasing, has fallen off since imported coarse Wool was made free of duty. Of course, this is not because it is free, but because commercial embarrassments, the stoppage of mills, a slack demand, and the fall in prices, have discouraged importations. IV. The present prices of American Wool are

not materially lower than were those of this time in 1854 and in 1855, when all Wool imported, except in the shape of certain manufactures, was subject to thirty per cent. duty.

V. It is but ten to fifteen per cent. lower than the average prices of the last seven years, which were notoriously years of average high prices for Agricultural staples.

VI. Wool is this day nearer the prices of one year ago than most other Agricultural products. In other words, though a tun of Silver or Gold would buy more Wool to-day than it would have done before " the Panic," yet a thousand tuns of Wool will buy more Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn. Beef, Pork, Cheese, Butter, and Lard, taking equal values of each, than they would have done one year ago, or (we think) at any time within the last seven years. Wool, then, has only shared-nay, has not fully shared-in the general depression of prices caused by the great revulsion absurdly termed " the Panic."

-Such are the material facts precented by survey of the Wool prices of the last seven years. To us, they seem full of encouragement for the American Wool-grower, giving assurance that his prices in the future will-at least, as compared with these of other farm products-be fully equal to those of the past.

The Niagara and Agametinon sailed from Queenstown on the 18th of July for a last attempt at laying the cable stowed in their holds. After the experiments in the Bay of Biscay, little hope was lef; of a successful termination of the enterprise. The third attempt has demonstrated almost to a certainty that the paying-out machinery and the cable itself are inadequate to obtain the result wished for. The first bresking of the cable during the last cruise bappered on board the Niegara by its running out of the groove of a pulley leading to the paying out machinery. This accident was frequent with the original machines used a year ago, but by enlarging the pulleys and deepening the grooves it has been rendered less frequent; but as no side guide rollers or similar mechanism was used, it was to be expected that the cable would jump out of its place at one time or another. The second accident occurred at the bottom of the sea, when the ships were

discovered on both that the continuity had entirely

ceased. The best explanation of the failure which has been offered is from Mr. Bogardus of this City. At a depth of two miles the water filtering through the wire covering of the cable exerts on the gutts percha within a pressure of five thousand pounds per square inch, and greatly reduces its original bulk. The strands of the wire covering are thus left unsustained, and made to overlie each other. In this position the strands of the wire covering are elackened, and the gutta percha and telegraph wires being too week to sustain the strain lengthwise, are broken asunder.

The strain upon the cable is proportional to she length of the portion hanging below the point at which the strain takes place. Consequently this strain decreases in going downward, while on the contrary, the compression of the gutta-percha in the cable increases with the depth, and at some hight from the bottom of the ocean the gutta-percha is sufficiently compressed to allow the overlying of the covering strands, while there is still enough of the cable hanging below to break the conductor by its weight. The breaking has in some instance, very likely, occurred at this point. From a few experiments with a hydraulic press and six feet of the cable the company might have learned what they have now demonstrated in a more expensive way, that the covering strands of a flexible cable intended for great depths must not be wound around helically, but laid parallel to the axis.

In the recent trial the third breaking happened suddealy a few feet below the stern of the Agamemnon, the strain indicated by the dynamometer being as low as 2,100 lb. The agents of the Company, unable to explain the cause, ascribe this accident to some my sterious defect in the cable, as notwithstanding the most careful examination of the broken end they were unable to detect any flaw in the iron covering. The cause is one which we explained a year ago. A cable capable of sustaining a few tuns in a state of rest, will break under a weight of as many hundreds of pounds, if it is suddenly jerked up by the raising of the stern of the vessel from which it is paid out. The dynamometer adopted by the Company consists of a weight of about a tun hanging from the horizontal portion of the cable between the machinery and the last pulley over which the cable passes out of the ship. As long as the strain increases gradually with the deepening of the sea, this weight is augmented more and more, and its elevation indicates the strain. But when a quick jerk occurs, the inertia of the weight exerts, during a portion of a second, an enormous tension, which breaks the cable before the strain is shown on the instrument. The new machinery is lighter than that used last year, and for this reason is better; but it is even worse in principle. A few days more, and the news of a new failure will make it plainer still that the operations have been conducted by men unqualified to overcome the difficulties they had to centend with. Still, what has been done with inadequate arrangements demonstrates that the Atlantic Telegraph is a feasible thing, and that a more scientific way of proceeding may insure complete success.

The understanding which has been arrived at between the British and American Governments on the subject of the identification of the nationality of vessels, is based upon the acceptance by the British Government of the doctrines laid down by Mr. Secretary Cass in his letter to Lord Napier of the 10th of April, 1858. In that letter Mr. Cass, borrowing an illustration from one of Mr. Webster's letters on the subject, written sixteen years ago, thus states the case: "As the identity of a person "must be determined by the officer bearing process for his acrest, so must the national identity of a vessel be determined at the like bazard to him who, doubting the flag she displays, searches her to ascertain her true character. There to doubt may be circumstances which "would go far to modify the complaints a nation " would have a right to make for such a violation 'just ground for suspicion, and deported himself with propriety in the performance of his task. doing no injury and peacefully retiring when satisfied of his error, no nation would make such an act the subject of serious reclamation. This version of the law, as laid down by Mr.

Cass, might well be accepted by the British Government, since it grants, in fact, more than that Government has ever claimed. They have limited themselves to claiming a right of visit, merely; a right to call upon the captain of the vessel to show his papers, expressly restricting themselves from any right to press this visit to the extent of a search, which they have admitted to be exclusively a belligerent right. Mr. Cass, it will be seen, while insisting that visitation, under the circum stances supposed, shall be regarded not as a right, but, should the vessel turn out to be American, as an excusable trespass, concedes at the same time that in such cases the boarding efficer is not limited to what he may discover by casting his eye over the papers and the deck of the vessel, or the cabin. should he be invited to enter it, but that he may proceed to the extremity of lifting the hatches, overhauling the cargo, and mustering the crewin one word, of search. Search, and not visit, is the word that Mr. Cass employs to describe the operation of identifying the flag, which operation, while insisting that it must be undertaken at the risk of the party who employs it, he admits at the same time to be an act which, if entered upon in good faith, on reasonable grounds of suspicion, and conducted without unnecessary violence of injury to the vessel or its crew, no nation would make the subject of serious reclamation. This employment by Mr. Cass of the word search instead of visit, was no doubt deliberate and inten tiona', sirce in his famous pemphlet against the Quintuple treaty he argued at length that the distinction set up by Lords Palmerston and Aberdeen between the right of visit and the right of search was wholly illusory and unfounded, and that visit, to be of any practical efficacy, must, in many cases at least, be pushed to the extent of search, and must therefore be regarded as in substance the. same thing. In accepting Mr. Casa's version of the law, the British are thus enabled to push the process of verifying the flag further than they have ever hitherto claimed to go, for however it may be argued that theoretically visit and search amount to the same thing, there is a very palpable practical difference between calling on the captain of a ship to show his papers and proceeding to the extremity of searching his vessel. As has happened so often in the United States, so

in Canada the eclection of a seat of government has been a great bane of contention. It has been found very difficult to reconcile the conflicting claims of Canada East and Canada West, of Quebec, Mont-"America that the rights for which she contended | purpose contained in his Morrisaria speech. If re- | and creating a demand for at least an equal amount | about eighty mikes apart, and it was simultaneously | real, Kingston and Toronto. At one time, the ride-

and the principle was resorted to, a few years ben and a few years there, but this did not sale Finally the Canadian Parliament, unable to seat for itself, referred the question to Queen Victoria and passed a law fixing the seat of government as ordering the erection of public buildings at such place as she might designate. With the view to parently of escaping the rival claims of Queen Montreal, Kingston and Terento, the Queen in by selection passed them all by and designated the City of Bytown, lately christmed On taws. This choice, however, while bitter, disappointing the other claimants, has failed to give general satisfaction, and notwithstanding the Queen's award, a motion has been carried in the Assembly that the City of Ottawa ought not to be the permanent seat of Government for the Province. This has led to the resignation of the Ministry, we eral of their supporters having voted with the majority. It might seem unreasonable that the MG. istry should be held responsible for an award by the Queen upon a matter which had been by the set of the Legislature specially referred to be On the other hand, it is fair to presume that the Queen, in selecting Ottaws, acted by the advice of the Canadian Ministry, and, in fact, by resigning they seem to have accepted the responsibility a her selection. Mr. Brewn, the leader of the lead opposition, who has formed a new Ministry, is he editor of The Toronto Globe. He has hitherto ben krown as a most decided and uncompromising IA eral. He was, if we mistake not, a co-operator, e least to a certain extent, in the attempt at reveluin some twenty years since, which ended so disastroid for Wm. L. Mackenzie and others. In the Assembly n which he represents the City of Toronto, he bu always maintained extreme views, being sites Protestant in his notions, bitterly host le to the French Canadians and the Catholice, and ar alracate for the dissolution of the union between the two Provinces. With these opinions, and the keen personal hostility of which his method of atvocating them has made him the object, he would not seem very well fitted for a long contiguases in power. It may, indeed, be doubted whether to will be able to form a Ministry at all.

If we might be permitted to express an opinion on the subject, we should say that the selection of Ottawa as the seat of the Canadian Garage ment had many things to recommend it. The situation is central and accessible, and Ottawaia a new and growing town, and comparatively free from those inveterately hostile cliques which exist a the older cities.

Judge Davies has decided that the title to the property known as West Washington Market-that is, to the land made by the City out of the Hadne River west of West street-is in the State, ad not in the City, and has appointed Cyrus Cartiss Receiver of all rents therefrom until the question of title shall be finally adjudicated. We fear the Mayor has been persuaded to put his foot in it have. and, what is worse, the City's foot is in with the Mayor's. Here was a valuable property which sertain individuals were using and enjoying-paying zente, therefor (they say), to the City; but Controller Flagg says the money never came into his strong-box, and nobody can tell how or when the City was receiving the bulk of those rents. A couple of sharp speculators, seeing this property lying around loose, went up to Albany and obtained a lease of it from the State Officers, paying \$5,000 a year therefor, and taking it as the Indian sold his furs - running. If ther should make good the State's title, the apeculation would be a nice one; if they failed, they lost that \$5,000 and costs. We said at the time, and now repeat, that we were glad the matter had taken this shape, since now the title of this property would be settled, and the rents accrue either to the City or the State, instead of being embezzled by some concealed party or parties, who certainly have as right to them. Meesrs. Taylor and Brennan, the State's lessees, had agreed to pay their own cost; now let the squatters or their backer, if they have one-at any rate, let whoever has had the rents for the last year or two-pay the costs of the other eide of the litigation, and all will be well.

But the Mayor incautiously "mixes in," sad puts the City to the cost of defending the squatters, claiming that the property in dispute is and has been worth \$50,000 a year. Of course, if the ultimate decision shall be in favor of the State, the City will be liable for back rents to a large amount, on her own averment of the value of the property; whereas we are confident no \$5,000 of reats from that property ever went into the City Treasury. Better let the squatters and the speculators fight it out, giving the former a year's lease of the City's interest in the premises on the same terms grantel by the State to Mesers. Taylor and Brennar. There would then have been interest enough on either side to insure a thorough litigation of the title, while the costs would not have been half so heary as with the City for paymenter. Did the Corporation Counsel advise this litigation?

When shall we have a City Government ready to leave markets, docks, and all kindred undertakings, to private enterprise ? If Washington Market were sold at auction to-morrow, and every other Marks from day to day thereafter, we believe it would be well for the City and the citizens, bad only for the rate and the office-holders. Why not try the ex-

Gerrit Smith, we judge, is to run for Governor. The Lecompton journals are violently praising him, and he is doing all he conscientiously can to ests their favor. At a meeting held at Peterbore' (tis residence) a few days since, Mr. Smith utterly to pudiated the idea of submitting his claims to the Republican State Convention, expressed a willing ers to run if the movement in his behalf should 10ve sufficiently imposing, and assailed the Repubcan party for not having stopped elave-catching within our State. (How lately has a slave been caught here?) Mr. Smith, says a friendly report. then west on to speak of the Temperants question, and of the vital necessity of a Problem Law, is which the Regullican party had also proved unfatte

- Consider the fairness, the truth, of this state nect. A Probibitory Law was passed in 1864 seven eighths of the Republicans in the Legislature voting for it, and but a minority of any other party. That law was broken down by the judgments of our highest Courts, and no otherwise. Every Republican Judge who passed on the question whether in the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals, sustained the law ; and it was broken down in the Court of Appeals by four Democratic Judges and one American. What further could be done on the side of Probibition until this decision is reversed or the Constitution changed, we do not usderstand. Yet Mr. Smith arraigns the Republican party as " unfaithful" to Prohibition-a principle to which it never, as a party, committed iwelf.

Mr Parelon Hasbrouck of Parkskill wilter catha de wrote the aut. Haikin reselves as the inse Conten